

Milton Gazette,

ROANOKE ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.

EDITED BY M. KENYON.

MILTON, N. C. JUNE 5, 1830.

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NO. 52.

TERMS.—The MILTON GAZETTE & ROANOKE ADVERTISER, is published on every Saturday morning at the price of Three Dollars a year, payable on the receipt of the first number. No subscription received for a less term than one year. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions, and the papers will be sent to them accordingly. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the Editor.

Advertisements, making fourteen lines or less, will be inserted in the Gazette three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-Five Cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding fourteen lines, charged in proportion.

The usual allowance will be made to those who advertise by the year.

N. B. All those who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favour the Gazette with their communications; all of which shall receive the attention due them.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	6	9	43M.
Last Quarter,	13	5	34E.
New Moon,	20	9	48M.
First Quarter,	27	10	11M.

D. (Day of the Week.)	Sun. Rise.	Sun. Sets.	Day's length.
1 Saturday,	4 50 7	10 14 23	5 43 56
2 Sunday,	4 50 7	10 14 29	5 43 52
3 Monday,	4 50 7	10 14 29	5 43 52
4 Tuesday,	4 49 7	10 14 22	5 43 52
5 Wednesday,	4 49 7	10 14 22	5 43 52
6 Thursday,	4 49 7	10 14 22	5 43 52
7 Friday,	4 49 7	10 14 22	5 43 52

GOLD MINES, LANDS, NEGROES, &c.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for Sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 232 Acres of Land, a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 100 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation nearly adjoins the celebrated Capps' Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded, that Gold abounds in two hills particularly on the plantation; a branch runs through it for three quarters of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke Mines. There is also on the plantation, good Water Power, and an excellent Mill-site for sawing operations; also, a Dwelling-house, two Barns, and other necessary out-buildings. Also, 21 or 25 likely

Young Negroes

for sale—or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises; or inquire of Mr. Robert J. Dinkins or Dr. J. D. Boyd, of Charlotte, for a description, &c.

WILL BOSTWICK.
Charlotte, N. C. March 20th, 1830.—44-121.

N. B. The Editors of the North-Carolina Journal, Newbern Sentinel, and Milton Gazette, will please give the above twelve insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts as above directed, for payment.

WINDSOR Chair-Making, &c

SAMUEL SHELTON, late of Greensborough, presents his compliments to the inhabitants of Milton and its vicinity, and would inform them that he has opened a Shop, nearly opposite the Store of David & William Kyle, in which he carries on

WINDSOR CHAIR-MAKING

in all its branches. He will constantly keep on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of

Chairs, Settees, &c.

and will make to order, to suit customers, and warrant them to be of the best materials and workmanship. He will also do all kinds of repairs; also, all kinds of

FANCY AND HOUSE-PAINTING.

He would respectfully invite the attention of such persons as may want any article in his line of business, as he is determined to execute his work equal, not superior to any in this section of country, and dispose of it on as moderate terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

May, 1830.—48-14.

I WILL take a youth of good family and character, about fifteen years old, to learn the Saddlers' trade.

JESSE OWEN.
Milton, April, 1830.—47.

SADDLERY.

I WOULD inform my friends and the public, that I shall shortly receive a new supply of stock from the north, that I intend carrying on the business as extensively as I ever have; that I will barter my work at cash price and the most kinds of produce will be taken in payment at the market price in this place.

JESSE OWEN.
Milton, March 25.—42.

HANDSILLS & BLANKS.

Neatly executed, to order, with promptness and despatch.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, Warren County North Carolina.

ON the 1st day of June next, the Houses at Shocco Springs nine miles South of Warrenton, and sixteen miles North of Lewisburg, will be opened for the reception of visitors. The great advantages of this Watering place in most cases of Dyspepsia, other diseases and debility, having been tested by those who have attended them, to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the Buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodation, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine Worship performed at the Springs on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medical qualities of the Shocco waters, they are located in a most healthy part of the country, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

The best of servants have been provided; the Bar will be found to contain the choicest Liquors, and no pains will be spared to render the time of visitors perfectly comfortable.

My terms for Board, &c. will be \$1 per day for each grown person—Children and Servants half price. For Horses \$15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

There will be a BALL and PARTY furnished at Shocco Springs, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th July. The Music provided for the occasion will not be inferior, if not superior, to any that was ever heard in North-Carolina.

Shocco Springs, May 1st, 1830.—50-81.
By The Raleigh Star, Wilmington Recorder, Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Spectator, Tarborough Free Press, Roanoke Advocate, Edenton and Milton Gazette, will give the foregoing eight insertions, and send their accounts for payment to the Springs.

WANTED.

A YOUNG Man capable of teaching reading, writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for pure morals, and attention to business. The school to commence 12th July. Apply to Thomas McGehee, Esq. of Person N. C. as soon as possible; an early engagement will materially affect the prospects of the School.

May 22d 50—31.

PROCLAMATION, By the Governor of North Carolina.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that a murder was committed in the county of Caswell, and State of North Carolina, on the 12th day of April last, and that a certain CHARLES WILSON, of the county and State aforesaid, stands charged by the verdict of a Coroner's inquest, with having perpetrated the same on the body of one John Morris, late of the Commonwealth of Virginia; and as it is further represented and made known unto me, that the said Charles Wilson hath absconded and fled from the jurisdiction and limits of this State, and thereby eluded the arm of the law and justice:

Now, therefore, to the end, that the said Charles Wilson may be apprehended and brought to trial, the above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given to any person or persons, who will confine him in any jail in this State, that he may be brought to answer the offence with which he here stands charged.

And I do moreover hereby require, command and enjoin all officers whatsoever, as well civil as military, within this State, to use their best endeavours to apprehend and take, or cause to be apprehended and taken, the body of the said Charles Wilson, and him safely and securely keep, so that he shall be brought to justice.

Charles Wilson usually dresses genteelly—in about five feet four inches high, dark hair, with a few grey hairs intermixed, and rather a dark complexion—he is remarkable for having had his back broken when young, and its forming a lump so large that no dress can conceal it—in standing and walking, by straightening himself, he tries to make his deformity as little apparent as possible. He is intelligent, and speaks with considerable fluency, and appears to be about forty years old. He has been seen in Lynchburg, Virginia and is believed to be endeavouring to reach Texas, or some part of the Spanish American Dominions, where he has a brother residing.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the great seal of the State, at the city of Raleigh, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1830.

JOHN OWEN.

By the Governor, J. B. Musz, P. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Owen & Jeffreys was dissolved on the first of December, 1829, by mutual consent. All the books and papers of the concern, are put in the hands of Malbon Kenyon, for settlement—who alone is authorized to settle and collect the same, and grant receipts. Those who are indebted, are required to come forward and pay the same promptly, as further indulgence will not be given.

OWEN & JEFFREYS.
Milton, April 3d, 1830.—43.

From Encyclopedia Americana.

CORSET.

An article of dress, especially intended to preserve or display the beauties of the female form. Its name appears to have been derived from its peculiar action of tightening or compressing the body, and may be compounded of the French words *corps* and *setter*. The influence of female charms, among civilized people, has, in all ages, been extensive and beneficial, and the sex have always regarded the possession of beauty as their richest endowment, and thought its acquisition to be cheaply made at any expense of fortune. To this cause may be attributed the origin of the cosmetic arts, with their countless baneful and innocent prescriptions, for restoring smoothness to the skin, and reviving the delicate roses upon cheeks too rudely visited by sickness or time. The preservation or production of beauty of form, as even more admired than mere regularity of features, or from being, apparently, more attainable by art, received an early and ample share of attention, and has largely exercised the ingenuity of the fair aspirants for love and admiration. It is our office now to aid them to the utmost in attaining their wishes, by indicating the true principles upon which the corset should be constructed, and the attention necessary to secure all the advantages of its application. To prevent the form from too early showing the inroads of time; to guard it from slight inequalities, resulting from improper position, or the character of exterior drapery; to secure the beautiful proportions of the bust from compression or displacement; and, at once, agreeably to display the general contour of the figure, without impeding the gracefulness of its motions, or the gentle undulations caused by natural respiration, are the legitimate objects of the corset. For this purpose, it should be composed of the smoothest and most elastic materials, should be accurately adapted to the individual wearer, so that no point may receive undue pressure, and should never be drawn so tight as to interfere with the free expansion of the lungs, or with graceful attitudes and movements. It is obvious that such corsets should be entirely destitute of those barbarous innovations of steel and whalebone, which, by causing disease, have thrown them into disrepute, and which, under no circumstances, can add to the value of the instrument, when worn by a well formed individual. Such hurtful appliances were first resorted to by the ugly, deformed or diseased, who, having no natural pretensions of figure, pleased themselves with the hope of being able, by main strength, exerted upon steel-ribbed, whaleboned and padded corsets, to squeeze themselves into delicate proportions. If, however, it be remembered, that the use of corsets is to preserve and display a fine figure, not to make one, and that they are to be secondary to a judicious course of diet and exercise, it will be readily perceived that such injurious agents are utterly uncalled for in their composition. By selecting a material proportioned, in its thickness and elasticity, to the size, age, &c. of the wearer, and by a proper employment of quilting and wadding, they may be made of any proper or allowable degree of stiffness. If it be then accurately fitted to the shape of the individual, and laced no tighter than to apply it comfortably, all the advantages of the corset may be fully obtained. But such, unfortunately, is not the course generally pursued. Ladies purchase corsets of the most fashionable makers, and of the most fashionable patterns and materials, regardless of the peculiarities of their own figures, which may require a construction and material of very different description. Hence it often happens that females, naturally endowed with fine forms, wear corsets designed for such as are disproportionately thick or thin, and destroy the graceful ease of their movements, by hedging themselves in the steel and whalebone originally intended to reduce the superabundant corpulence of some luxurious dowager. As no two human figures are precisely alike, it is absolutely requisite that the corset should be suited with the minutest accuracy to the wearer; and a naturally good figure cannot derive advantage from any corset but one constructed and adapted in the manner above indicated. Slight irregularities or defects may be remedied or rendered inconspicuous, by judicious application of wadding, or by interposing an additional thickness of the cloth. But it should be remembered that certain changes occur to the female frame, after the cares of maternity have commenced, which are absolutely unavoidable. Among these, the general enlargement or filling up of the figure is the most observable, but is never productive of inelegance, unless it take place very disproportionately. The undue enlargement of the bust and waist is most dreadful, and the attempt to restrain their development by mere

force, has led to the most pernicious abuse of the corset. There is no doubt but that a judicious fitted corset, whose object should be to support and gently compress, might, in such cases, be advantageously worn; but, at the same time, it must be thoroughly understood, that the corset can be really beneficial when combined with a proper attention to diet and exercise. Thus many ladies, who dread the disfigurement produced by obesity, and constantly wear the most unyielding and uncomfortable corsets, lead an entirely inactive life, and indulge in rich and luxurious food. Under such circumstances, it is vain to hope that beauty of figure can be maintained by corsets, or that they can effect any other purpose than that of cramping and restraining the movements, and causing discomfort to the wearer. On the other hand, proper exercise, and abstinence from all but the simplest food, would enable the corset to perform its part to the greatest advantage. There is another error, in relation to corsets, as prejudicial as it is general, and calling for the serious attention of all those concerned in the education of young ladies. This error is the belief that girls just approaching their majority should be constantly kept under the influence of corsets, in order to form their figures. They are therefore subjected to a discipline of strict lacing, at a period when, of all others, its tendency is to produce the most extensive mischief. At this time, all the organs of the body are in a state of energetic augmentation; and interference with the proper expansion of any one set is productive of permanent injury to the whole. So far from making a fine form, the tendency is directly the reverse, since the restraint of the corsets detrimentally interferes with the perfection of the frame. The muscles, being compressed and held inactive, neither acquire their due size nor strength; and a stiff, awkward carriage, with a thin, flat, ungraceful, inelegant person, is the too frequent result of such injudicious treatment. The corset of a girl, from the 12th or 13th year, till her 21st, should be nothing more than a cotton jacket, made so as rather to brace her shoulders back, but without improper compression of the arm and pits, devoid of all stiffening, but what is proper to the material of which it is made. At this age, slight imperfections of form, or inequalities of movement, are especially within the control of well directed exercise and appropriate diet: force is utterly unavailing, and can have no other tendency than that of causing injury. We may convey what we have to say on the use of the corset, by embodying the whole in a few plain, general rules:—1st. Corsets should be made of smooth, soft, elastic materials. 2d. They should be accurately fitted and modified to suit the peculiarities of figure of each wearer. 3d. No other stiffening should be used but that of quilting or padding; the bones, steel, &c., should be left to the deformed or diseased, for whom they were originally intended. 4th. Corsets should never be drawn so tight as to impede regular, natural breathing, as, under all circumstances, the improvement of figure is insufficient to compensate for the air of awkward restraint caused by such lacing.—5th. They should never be worn, either loosely or tightly, during the hours appropriated to sleep, as, by impeding respiration, and accumulating the heat of the system improperly, they invariably injure. 6th. The corset for young persons should be of the simplest character, and worn in the lightest and easiest manner, allowing their lungs full play, and giving the form its fullest opportunity for expansion.

At this remote period, it is impossible for us to say whether the corset, in some form, might not have belonged to the complex toilet of the ancient Israelitish ladies. We find the prophet Isaiah in chap. iii, inveighing against their numerous and useless decorations—"the bravery of their tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their cauls, and their round tires like the moon, the chains and the bracelets, and the mufflers, the bonnets, and the ornaments of their legs, and the head bands, and the tablets, and the earrings, the rings and nose jewels, the changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the crisping pins, the glasses, and the fine linen, and the hoods, and the veils."—This catalogue, at least, shows that the disposition evinced by the fair sex to adorn their persons, and render them more attractive, is not of modern origin, but most probably originated with our great mother Eve. The earliest and most delightful record we have of a contrivance like the corset, among Ethnic writers, is Homer's account of the girdle, or cestus, of Venus, mother of the Loves and Graces, which even the haughty Jove is fabled to have borrowed, in order to make a more profound impression upon her rather unmanageable husband, Jupiter. This girdle

was invested by the poet with magical qualities, which rendered the wearer irresistibly fascinating:—

"In this was every art and every charm,
To win the wisest, and the coldest heart;
Fond love, the gentle vow, the gay desire,
The kind deceit, the still reviving fire,
Persuasive speech, and more persuasive sighs,
Silence that spoke, and eloquence of eyes."

Pope, Iliad book xiv. line 247 &c.

This after all, we are persuaded, was nothing but such a corset as we have described in the beginning, worn by an elegant form, to which it was accurately adapted. Even Venus herself could not look otherwise than awkward and repulsive in one of the armadillo, shell-like machines, which are sold as fashionable, without regard to their inelegancies. The costume of the ancient Greek ladies was, in every particular, opposed to stiffness or personal restraint; and we find that the cestus, or girdle, to gather the flowing redundancy of their robes around the waist, was considered sufficient for the display of their enchanting forms.—The Roman ladies were great adepts in the mysteries of the toilet, though not possessed of the grace and elegance of the Grecian beauties. We find among them rudiments of the corset, in the bandages which they wore around the chest, for the purpose of preserving the shape of the bosom, and displaying it to advantage. They were commonly made of woollen or linen cloth, and are alluded to, in several instances, by the poets. Thus, in Terrence, we find Cherea saying to his servant, concerning an unknown beauty who attracted his attention—"This girl has nothing in common with ours, whose mothers force to stoop, and make them bind their bosoms with bandages, in order to appear more slender. (*Haec similes virgines humeris, nostrorum quas matres student demissis humeris, tincto pectore, ut gracile sient.*)" TERN. Eum.—A writer in the French Dictionary of Medical Sciences, in an article on Corsets, which the reader may compare with the present, states, that the whole boned corset, dividing the female form into two parts, is a relic of the ancient German costume, which is still to be seen in some pictures of celebrated masters.—We are not, however, prepared to retract our opinion that such contrivances were resorted to in cases of deformity; for on inquiry, we find that the German females; as described by the Roman writers, wore dresses tight to the person, though no mention is made of artificial contrivances to give it a peculiar form. That females should rush into the extreme we have deprecated, appears to result merely from inattention; and we sincerely hope that but a short time will elapse before they will strictly respect the boundaries established by good sense and good taste, united with the lovely purity inherent in their sex, remembering the exclamation of the poet—

"O! Beauty is a holy thing
When veiled and curtained from the sight
Of the gross world, illumining
One only mansion with her light."

[Lallah Rookh.

Counterfeiters.—A gentleman who has recently returned from a jaunt to South Carolina, informs us that a gang of Counterfeiters (12 or 14 in number) had been detected in Darlington District in that State—that suspicion having fallen upon one, he was apprehended and imprisoned; when another of the party voluntarily revealed the names, &c. of the whole. We presume the particulars will shortly be made known.

Fay. Obs.

Adulteration of Milk.—From an inquiry instituted in Paris, on the subject of the adulterations of milk; it appears that the common ingredients are water, wheat flour and sugar candy. The new milk is allowed to stand for a time, and a portion of the cream is removed; water is then added to the skim milk: it is whitened by boiled wheat flour, and the flat taste arising from the flour is removed by a small quantity of sugar candy. A still more ingenious fraud is practised in Paris, with emulsion of almonds, by means of which, for a shilling thirty pints of water may be changed into fair and honest milk; and by the addition of a little sugar candy, the flavour as well as colour and consistency may be obtained. The former adulteration is supposed to be the one most commonly practised in London. Neither is discoverable without chemical tests.

Professor Duglison, of the University of Virginia is preparing a new Dictionary of Medical Science and Literature, which will contain, besides an account of the various branches of Medicine, an etymology and orthography of the terms, with their Greek, Latin, French and German synonyms, and a copious bibliography and biography.

DOMESTIC.

MAYSVILLE ROAD,

MESSAGE

FROM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING

To the House of Representatives the enrolled bill, entitled "An act authorizing a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company," with his objections thereto.

MAY 27, 1830.

And, to-morrow at 12 o'clock assigned for the re-consideration of the bill.

To the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: I have maturely considered the bill proposing to authorize "a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company," and in return, the same to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage.

Sincerely friendly to the improvement of our country by means of roads and canals, I regret that any difference of opinion in the mode of contributing to it should exist between us; and if, in stating this difference, I go beyond what the occasion may be deemed to call for, I hope to find an apology in the great importance of the subject, an unfeigned respect for the high source from which this branch of it has emanated, and an anxious wish to be correctly understood by my constituents in the discharge of all my duties. Diversity of sentiment among public functionaries, actuated by the same general motives, on the character and tendency of particular measures, is an incident common to all Governments, and the more to be expected in one which, like ours, owes its existence to the freedom of opinion, and must be upheld by the same influence. Controlled, as we thus are, by a higher tribunal, before which our respective acts will be canvassed with the indulgence due to the imperfections of our nature, and with that intelligence and unbiased judgment which are the true correctives of error, all that our responsibility demands is, that the public good should be the measure of our views, dictating alike their frank expression and honest maintenance.

In the message which was presented to Congress at the opening of its present session, I endeavored to exhibit briefly my views upon the important and highly interesting subject to which our attention is now to be directed. I was desirous of presenting to the Representatives of the several States in Congress assembled, the inquiry, whether some mode could not be devised, which would reconcile the diversity of opinion concerning the powers of this Government over the subject of internal improvement, and the manner in which these powers, if conferred by the Constitution, ought to be exercised. The act which I am called upon to consider, has, therefore, been passed with a knowledge of my views on this question, as these are expressed in the message referred to. In that document the following suggestions will be found:

"After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the States, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefitted by the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several States. Let us then endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted has been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution by many of our fellow citizens; while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the Legislative Councils." And, "adverting to the constitutional power of Congress to make what I considered a proper disposition of the surplus revenue, I unjoined the following remarks: 'To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its appropriation among the several States, according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorizing it.'"

The constitutional power of the Federal Government to construct or promote works of internal improvement, presents itself in two points of view: the first, as bearing upon the sovereignty of the States within whose limits their execution is contemplated, if jurisdiction of the territory, which they may occupy, be claimed as necessary to their preservation and use; the second, as asserting the simple right to appropriate money from the Nation-

al Treasury in aid of such works, when undertaken by State authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction. In the first view, the question of power is an open one, and can be decided without the embarrassment attending the other, arising from the practice of the Government. Although frequently and strenuously attempted, the power, to this extent, has never been exercised by the Government in a single instance. It does not, in my opinion, possess it; and no bill, therefore, which admits it, can receive my official sanction.

But, in the other view of the power, the question is differently situated. The ground taken, at an early period of the Government was, "that, whenever money has been raised by the general authority, and is to be applied to a particular measure, a question arises, whether the particular measure be within the enumerated authorities vested in Congress. If it be, the money requisite for it may be applied to it; if not, it cannot be applied. The document in which this principle was first advanced is of deservedly high authority, and should be held in grateful remembrance for its immediate agency in rescuing the country from much existing abuse, and for its conservative effect upon some of the most valuable principles of the Constitution. The symmetry and purity of the Government would, doubtless, have been maintained without weakening its ability to fulfil the general objects of its institution—an effect so likely to attend its admission, notwithstanding its apparent fitness, that every subsequent administration of the Government, embracing a period of thirty out of the forty-two years of its existence, has adopted a more enlarged construction of the power. It is not my purpose to detain you by a minute recital of the acts which sustain this assertion, but it is proper that I should notice some of the most prominent, in order that the reflections which they suggest to my mind may be better understood.

In the administration of Mr. Jefferson we have two examples of the right of appropriation, which, in the considerations that led to agency in marking the character of the power, than any subsequent events. I allude to the payment of fifteen millions of dollars for the purchase of Louisiana, and to the original appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland Road; the latter act deriving much weight from the acquiescence and approbation of three of the most powerful of the original members of the Confederacy, expressed through their respective Legislatures. Although the circumstances of the latter case may be such as to deprive so much of it, as relates to the actual construction of the road, of the force of an obligatory exposition of the Constitution, it must, nevertheless, be admitted that, so far as the mere appropriation of money is concerned, they present the principle in its most imposing aspect. No less than twenty-three different laws have been passed through all the forms of the Constitution, appropriating upwards of two millions and a half of dollars out of the National Treasury in support of that improvement, with the approbation of every President of the United States, including my predecessor, since its commencement.

Independently of the sanction given to appropriations for the Cumberland and other roads and objects, under this power, the administration of Mr. Madison was characterized by an act which furnishes the strongest evidence of his opinion of its extent. A bill was passed through both Houses of Congress, and presented for his approval, "setting apart and pledging certain funds for constructing roads and canals, and improving the navigation of water courses, in order to facilitate, promote, and give security to internal commerce among the several States; and to render more easy, and less expensive the means and provisions for the common defence." Regarding the bill as asserting a power in the Federal Government to construct roads and canals within the limits of the States in which they were made, he objected to its passage, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, declaring that the assent of the respective States, in the mode provided by the bill, could not confer the power in question; that the only cases in which the consent and cession of particular States can extend the power of Congress, are those specified and provided for in the Constitution; and superadding to these avowals, his opinion, that "a restriction of the power to provide for the common defence and general welfare, to cases which are to be provided for by the expenditure of money, would still leave within the legislative power of Congress, all the great and most important measures of Government, money being the ordinary and necessary means of carrying them into execution." I have not been able to consider these declarations in any other point of view, than as a concession that the right of appropriation is not limited by the power to carry into effect the measure for which the money is asked, as was formerly contended.

The views of Mr. Monroe upon this subject were not left to inference. During his administration a bill was passed through both Houses of Congress, conferring the jurisdiction and prescribing the mode by which the Federal Government should exercise it, in the case of the Cumberland road. He returned it, with objections to its passage, and, in assigning them, took occasion to say, that, in the early stages of the Government, he had inclined to the construction that it had no right to expend money except in the performance of acts authorized by the other specific grants of power, according to a strict construction of them; but that, on further

on and observation, his mind had changed; that his opinion then was, "that Congress have an unlimited power to raise money, and that, in its appropriation, they have a discretionary power, restricted only by the duty to appropriate it to purposes of common defence, and general not local—national, not State benefit;" and this was avowed to be the governing principle through the residue of his Administration. The views of the last administration are of such recent date as to render a particular reference to them unnecessary. It is well known that the appropriating power, to the utmost extent which had been claimed for it, in relation to internal improvements was fully recognized and exercised by it.

This brief reference to known facts will be sufficient to show the difficulty, if not impracticability, of bringing back the operations of the Government to the construction of the Constitution set up in 1798, assuming that to be its true reading, in relation to the power under consideration: thus of guarding the Constitution with sleepless vigilance, against the authority of precedents which have not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers. For although it is the duty of all to look to that sacred instrument, instead of the statute book; to repudiate, at all times, encroachments upon its spirit, which are too apt to be effected by the conjuncture of peculiar and facilitating circumstances; it is not less true, that the public good and the nature of our political institutions require, that individual differences should yield to a well settled acquiescence of the people and confederated authorities, in particular instructions of the Constitution, on doubtful points. Not to concede this much to the spirit of our institutions, would impair their stability, and defeat the objects of the Constitution itself.

The bill before me does not call for a more definite opinion upon the particular circumstances which will warrant appropriations of money by Congress, to aid works of internal improvement: for, although the extension of the power to apply money beyond that of carrying into effect the object for which it is appropriated, has, as we have seen, been long claimed and exercised by the Federal Government, yet such grants have always been professedly under the control of the general, not local—national, not State character. A disregard of this distinction would of necessity lead to the subversion of the federal system. That even this is an unsafe one, arbitrary in its nature, and liable, consequently, to great abuses, is too obvious to require the confirmation of experience. It is, however, sufficiently definite and imperative to my mind, to forbid my approbation of any bill having the character of the one under consideration. I have given to its provisions all the reflection demanded by a just regard for the interests of those of our fellow citizens who have desired its passage, and the respect which is due to a coordinate branch of the Government; but I am not able to view it in any other light than as a measure of purely local character; or, if it can be considered national, that no further distinction between the appropriate duties of the General and State Governments need be attempted: for there can be no local interest that may not with equal propriety be denominated national. It has no connexion with any established system of improvements; is exclusively within the limits of a state, starting at a point on the Ohio river, and running out sixty miles to an interior town; and even as far as the State is interested, conferring partial instead of general advantages.

Considering the magnitude and importance of the power, and the embarrassments to which, from the very nature of the thing, its exercise must, necessarily, be subjected, the real friends of internal improvement ought not to be willing to confide it to accident and chance. What is properly national in its character, or otherwise, is an inquiry which is often extremely difficult of solution. The appropriations of one year, for an object which is considered national, may be rendered nugatory, by the refusal of a succeeding Congress to continue the work on the ground that it is local. No aid can be derived from the intervention of corporations. The question regards the character of the work, not that of those by whom it is to be accomplished. Notwithstanding the union of the Government with the corporation, by whose immediate agency any work of internal improvement is carried on, the inquiry will still remain—is it national, and conducive to the benefit of the whole—or local, and operating only to the advantage of a portion of the Union?

But, although I might not feel it to be my official duty to interpose the Executive veto to the passage of a bill, appropriating money for the construction of such works as are authorized by the States, and are national in their character, I do not wish to be understood as expressing an opinion, that it is expedient, at this time, for the General Government to embark in a system of this kind; and, anxious that my constituents should be possessed of my views on this, as well as on all other subjects which they have committed to my discretion, I shall state them frankly and briefly. Besides many minor considerations, there are two prominent views of the subject which have made a deep impression upon my mind, which, I think, are well entitled to your serious attention, and will, I hope, be maturely weighed by the people.

From the official communication submitted to you, it appears, that, if no adverse and unforeseen contingency happens in our foreign relations, and no unusual diversion be made of the funds set apart for the pay-

ment of the national debt, we may look with confidence to its entire extinguishment in the short period of four years. The extent to which this pleasing anticipation is dependent upon the policy which may be pursued in relation to measures of the character of the one now under consideration, must be obvious to all, and equally so, that the events of the present session are well calculated to awaken public solicitude upon the subject. By the statement from the Treasury Department, and those from the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, heretofore submitted, it appears that the bills which have passed into laws, and those which in all probability, will pass before the adjournment of Congress, anticipate appropriations which, with the ordinary expenditures for the support of Government, will exceed considerably the amount in the Treasury for the year 1830. Thus, whilst we are diminishing the revenue by a reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa, the appropriations, for internal improvement are increasing beyond the available means of the Treasury; and if to this calculation be added the amounts contained in bills which are pending before the two Houses, it may be safely affirmed that ten millions of dollars would not make up the excess over the Treasury receipts, unless the payment of the national debt be postponed, and the means now pledged to that object applied to those enumerated in these bills. Without a well-regulated system of internal improvement, this exhausting mode of appropriation is not likely to be avoided, and the plain consequence must be either a continuance of the national debt, or a resort to additional taxes.

Although many of the States, with a laudable zeal, and under the influence of an enlightened policy, are successfully applying their separate efforts to works of this character, the desire to enlist the aid of the General Government in the construction of such as from their nature ought to devolve upon it, and to which the means of the individual States are inadequate, is both rational and patriotic; and, if that desire is not gratified now, it does not follow that it never will be. The general intelligence and public spirit of the American people furnish a sure guarantee, that, at the proper time, this policy will be made to prevail under circumstances more auspicious to its successful prosecution than those which now exist. But, great as this object undoubtedly is, it is not the only one which demands the fostering care of the Government. The preservation and success of the Republican principle rest with us. To elevate its character, and extend its influence, rank among our most important duties; and the best means to accomplish this desirable end, are those which will rivet the attachment of our citizens to the government of their choice, by the comparative lightness of their public burthens, and by the attraction which the superior success of its operations will present to the admiration and respect of the world. Through the favor of an overruling and indulgent Providence, our country is blessed with general prosperity, and our citizens exempted from the pressure of taxation, which other less favored portions of the human family, are obliged to bear; yet, it is true, that many of the taxes collected from our citizens, through the medium of imposts, have, for a considerable period, been onerous. In many particulars, these taxes have borne severely upon the laboring and less prosperous classes of the community, being imposed on the necessities of life, and this, too, in cases where the burthen was not relieved by the consciousness, that it would ultimately contribute to make us independent of foreign Nations for articles of prime necessity, by the encouragement of their growth and manufacture at home. They have been cheerfully borne, because they were thought to be necessary to the support of Government, and the payment of the debts unavoidably incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our National rights and liberties. But have we a right to calculate on the same cheerful acquiescence, when it is known that the necessity for their continuance would cease, were it not for irregular, improvident, and unequal appropriations of the public funds; Will not the people demand, as they have a right to do, such a prudent system of expenditure as will pay the debts of the Union, and authorize the reduction of every tax to as low a point as the wise observance of the necessity to protect that portion of our manufactures and labor, whose prosperity is essential to our national safety and independence, will allow? When the National debt is paid, the duties upon those articles which we do not raise may be repealed with safety, and still leave, I trust, without oppression to any section of the country, an accumulating surplus fund, which may be beneficially applied to some well digested system of improvement.

Under this view, the question, as to the manner in which the Federal Government can, or ought to embark in the construction of roads and canals, and the extent to which it may impose burthens on the people for these purposes, may be presented on its own merits, free of all disguise, and of every embarrassment, except such as may arise from the Constitution itself. Assuming these suggestions to be correct, will not our constituents require the observance of a course by which they can be effected? Ought they not to require it? With the best disposition to aid, as far as I can conscientiously, in furtherance of works of internal improvement, my opinion is, that the soundest views of national policy at this time, point to such a course. Besides the avoidance of an evil influence upon the local

concerns of the country, how solid is the advantage which the Government will reap from it in the elevation of its character! How gratifying the effect of presenting to the world the sublime spectacle of a republic, of more than twelve millions of happy people, in the fifty-fourth year of her existence—after having passed through two protracted wars, the one for the acquisition, and the other for the maintenance of liberty—free from debt, and with all her immense resources unfettered! What a salutary influence would not such an exhibition exercise upon the cause of liberal principles and free government throughout the world! Would we not ourselves find, in its effects, an additional guarantee, that our political institutions will be transmitted to the most remote posterity without decay? A course of policy destined to witness events like these cannot be benefitted by a legislation, which tolerates a scramble for appropriations that have no relation to any general system of improvement, and whose good effects must of necessity be very limited. In the best view of these appropriations, the abuses to which they lead far exceed the good which they are capable of promoting. They may be resorted to as artful expedients to shift upon the Government the losses of unsuccessful private speculation, and thus, by ministering to personal ambition and self aggrandizement, tend to sap the foundations of public virtue, and taint the administration of the Government with a demoralizing influence.

In the other view of the subject, and the only remaining one which it is my intention to present at this time, is involved the expediency of embarking in a system of internal improvement without a previous amendment of the Constitution, explaining and defining the precise powers of the the Federal Government over it. Assuming the right to appropriate money to aid in the construction of national works, to be warranted by the contemporaneous and continued exposition of the Constitution, its insufficiency for the successful prosecution of them must be admitted by all candid minds. If we look to usage to define the extent of the right, that will be found so variant, and embracing so much that has been overruled, as to involve the whole subject in great uncertainty, and to render the execution of our respective duties in relation to it, replete with difficulty and embarrassment. It is in regard to such works, and the acquisition of additional territory, that the practice obtained its first footing. In most, if not all other disputed questions of appropriation the construction of the Constitution may be regarded as unsettled, if the right to apply money, in the enumerated cases, is placed on the ground of usage.

This subject has been one of much, and painful reflection to me. It has bearings that are well calculated to exert a powerful influence upon our hitherto prosperous system of Government, and which, on some accounts, may even excite despondency in the breast of an American citizen. I do not detain you with professions of zeal in the cause of Internal Improvements. If to be their friend is a virtue, which deserves commendation, our country is blessed with an abundance of it: for I do not suppose there is an intelligent citizen who does not wish to see them flourish. But though all are their friends, but few, I trust, are un mindful of the means by which they should be promoted: none certainly are so degenerate as to desire their success at the cost of that sacred instrument, with the preservation of which is indissolubly bound our country's hopes. If different impressions are entertained in any quarter; if it is expected that the people of this country, reckless of their constitutional obligation, will prefer their local interests to the principles of the Union, such expectations will in the end be disappointed; or, if it be not so, then indeed has the world but little to hope from the example of free government. When an honest observance of constitutional compacts cannot be obtained from communities like ours, it need not be anticipated elsewhere; and the cause in which there has been so much martyrdom, and from which so much was expected by the friends of liberty, may be abandoned; and the degrading truth, that man is unfit for self government, admitted. And this will be the case, if expediency be made a rule of construction in interpreting the constitution. Power, in no government, could desire a better shield for insidious advances which it is ever ready to make upon the checks that are designed to restrain its action.

But I do not entertain such gloomy apprehensions. If it be the wish of the people that the construction of roads and canals should be conducted by the Federal Government, it is not only highly expedient, but indispensably necessary, that a previous amendment of the Constitution, delegating the necessary power, and defining and restricting its exercise with reference to the twenty of the States, should be made. Without it, nothing extensively useful can be effected. The right to exercise as much jurisdiction as is necessary to preserve the works, and raise funds by the collections of tolls to keep them in repair, cannot be dispensed with. The Cumberland road should be an instructive admonition of the consequences of acting without this right. Year after year, contests are witnessed, growing out of efforts to obtain the necessary appropriations for completing and repairing this useful work. Whilst one Congress may claim and exercise the power, a succeeding one may deny it, and this fluctuation of opinion must be unavoidably fatal to any scheme, which, from its extent, would promote the interests and elevate the character

of the country. The experience of the past has shown, that the opinion of Congress is subject to such fluctuations.

If it be the desire of the people that the agency of the Federal Government should be confined to the appropriation of money, in aid of such undertakings, in virtue of State authorities, then the occasion, the manner, and the extent of the appropriations, should be made the subject of constitutional regulation. This is the more necessary, in order that they may be equitable among the several States; promote harmony between different sections of the Union and their Representatives; preserve other parts of the Constitution from being undermined by the exercise of doubtful powers, or the too great extension of those which are not so; and protect the whole subject against the deleterious influence of combinations to carry, by concert, measures which, considered by themselves, might meet but little countenance.

That a constitutional adjustment of this power, upon equitable principles, is, in the highest degree, desirable, can scarcely be doubted; nor can it fail to be promoted by every sincere friend to the success of our political institutions. In no Government are appeals to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, more suitable than in ours. No good motive can be assigned for the exercise of power by the constituted authorities, while those, for whose benefit it is to be exercised, have not conferred it, and may not be willing to confer it. It would seem to me that an honest application of the conceded powers of the General Government of the advancement of the common weal, present a sufficient scope to satisfy a reasonable ambition. The difficulty and supposed impracticability of obtaining an amendment of the Constitution in this respect, is, I firmly believe, in a great degree, unfounded. The time has never yet been, when the patriotism and intelligence of the American people were not fully equal to the greatest exigency, and it never will, when the subject calling forth their interposition is plainly presented to them. To do so with the questions involved in this bill, and to urge them to an early, zealous, and full consideration of their deep importance, is, in my estimation, among the highest of our duties.

A supposed connexion between appropriations for internal improvement and the system of protecting duties, growing out of the anxieties of those more immediately interested in their success, has given rise to suggestions which it is proper I should notice on this occasion. My opinions on these subjects have never been concealed from those who had a right to know them. Those which I have entertained on the latter have frequently placed me in opposition to individuals as well as communities, whose claims upon my friendship and gratitude are of the strongest character; but I trust there has been nothing in my public life which has exposed me to the suspicion of being thought capable of sacrificing my views of duty to private considerations, however strong they may have been, or deep the regrets which they are capable of exciting.

As long as the encouragement of domestic manufactures is directed to national ends, it shall receive from me a temperate but steady support. There is no necessary connexion between it and the system of appropriations. On the contrary, it appears to me that the supposition of their dependence upon each other is calculated to excite the prejudices of the public against both. The former is sustained on the grounds of its consistency with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, of its origin being traced to the assent of all the parties to the original compact, and of its having the support and approbation of a majority of the people; on which account, it is at least entitled to a fair experiment. The suggestions to which I have alluded refer to a forced continuance of the national debt, by means of large appropriations, as a substitute for the security which the system derives from the principles on which it has hitherto been sustained. Such a course would certainly indicate either an unreasonable distrust of the people, or a consciousness that the system does not possess sufficient soundness for its support, if left to their voluntary choice and its own merits. Those who suppose that any policy thus founded can be long upheld in this country, have looked upon its history with eyes very different from mine. This policy, like every other, must abide the will of the people, who will not be likely to allow any device, however specious, to conceal its character and tendency.

In presenting these opinions I have spoken with the freedom and candor which I thought the occasion for their expression call for, and now respectfully return the bill which has been under consideration, for your further deliberation and judgment.

ANDREW JACKSON.

May, 27 1830.

LATEST FROM COLUMBIA.

Capt. Ellis, of the schooner Betsey, in 27 days from Savinilla de Colombia, reports that no decisive change had taken place in the affairs of the country. It was reported at Carthagena, that Bolivar had been waited upon by a great number of the first inhabitants of Bogota, and likewise by the civil authorities, begging him to accept again the supreme command of Colombia. "The result," says Capt. E. "was not known when I sailed. This information comes from good authority."—*New York Jour. Com.*

It is stated in the Charleston City Gazette, that Col. Wm. Drayton is about to vacate his seat in Congress, and he is proposed as the next Governor for S. Carolina.



We are authorized to announce STEPHEN DODSON, Esq. and Dr. ALLEN GUNN, candidates to represent the County of Caswell, in the House of Commons, in the next General Assembly of this State.

By the attentive politeness of Mr. Brown and the Hon. Mr. Dodson, have been furnished with reports of Committees, and papers of Congress, during the former of whom was a valuable article in to day.

As we have not published a proposition of the proceeding Congress, it may be necessary to say, that the bill passed both Houses of Congress, making a large appropriation for erecting a road in Kentucky, designated the 'Maysville Turnpike.' This is entirely local in its nature, and consequently, in its benefits. The President has refused his signature and returned the bill to Congress, with his reasons, which we publish in another part of to-day's paper. The plain, candid and forcible manner of reasoning in that paper, becomes the Head of a great Republican people. The great importance of the subject there discussed, must be our apology for publishing so long an article, to the exclusion of much matter of interest, which we had selected for this paper.

Tobacco—has come lively to market during the past week: some very fine, and corresponding prices have accordingly been given. No average sales are quoted from any market as high. The following quotations have this moment been taken from the Warehouse books:

Extreme prices,	\$2 60	a	\$8 55
Fine,	7 00	a	8 55
Good,	5 50	a	6 00
Common,	3 00	a	4 50
Inferior,	2 60	a	3 00
Refused,	1 25	a	2 70
Average, passed,	4 93		

FOR THE MILTON GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR:—Not from a disposition to enter into the strife of a newspaper discussion; nor for any other motive than an anxiety for the interest of my native County, that I now trouble you with this communication. There having appeared in article in the Gazette, over the signature of 'Lycurgus,' presenting Milton as an eligible site for the location of the Courthouse of this County; and that article being very exceptional, it becomes important, (if the County Court might possibly be biased in their deliberations upon this somewhat interesting subject to the citizens of the County, by the visionary schemes of Lycurgus) that some person enter a demurrer against his propositions. But that the Court, in selecting an eligible situation for the Courthouse, under authority of an Act of the General Assembly of this State of 1829-30, will do it with a design to the best interest and convenience of the County, cannot, by us, be questioned. And trusting confidently as we do, in the good judgment of our Court, whose duty it will be to act upon this subject, there cannot exist a doubt but that they will designate some site more central, and in every respect more eligible than that proposed by Lycurgus.

In designating a situation for building the Courthouse of any County, the convenience and interest of its inhabitants ought particularly to be consulted. Then, would the good policy of this County seem to suggest its location at Milton? Does it require any great discrimination to foresee the inconveniences to which the citizens of the County would be subjected from their being compelled to attend Court, either as witnesses or as parties litigant, in a remote corner of the County; a great proportion of whom, from moderate circumstances and embarrassments, would not be able to meet the necessary expenses attending their boarding at the place. Courthouses are intended for other purposes than for facilitating commercial business; but notwithstanding they are not established for those purposes, yet there must, of necessity, be a consumption proportionable to the number of inhabitants residing thereat; and, consequently afford a generous market for the surplus productions of the adjacent country. But, from the mode of reasoning assumed by Lycurgus, in shewing the unrivalled advantages presented by his proposed site, one would suppose that the present Courthouse afforded no market at all; and, unless there be a junction effected of Milton and the latter place, there cannot be a market for the surplus produce of the adjacent counties; and our trade and commerce must, of necessity, languish, unless we apply to foreign markets.

Is it not a plain fact, too obvious to be misunderstood by any one, and too clear to need any argument to elucidate it, that the increased demands for articles for consumption, caused by the removal of the Court-

house to Milton, would only be in proportion to the additional number of inhabitants attracted there by that circumstance; and we may reasonably suppose, that the number would not exceed the present number.

Can any reasonable man be so vain as to suppose, that Milton, by the mere addition of the Courthouse and the inhabitants, so augment the former as to be successful competition with New York, or even any considerable town; and that in all the commercial facilities, it is in the United States?!!—The opponent be so passionately visionary, that he will ever occur, when the surplus of the adjacent country, or will not, he insinuates, be passed by our country merchants, and seek a northern market to purchase their goods. Upon the merit of men's characters, we shall not assume the province of determining; but one thing we know, that our antagonist might very easily have assumed a more appropriate name—and the wisdom so characteristic of the ancient Lycurgus of Sparta, is lost in the modern Lycurgus of Caswell. We do not wish to impugn the motives of our friend Lycurgus; but we are drawn to the conclusion, that a scheme so wild, and a demand so unjust and unreasonable, could have been dictated only by a cupidity (not entirely laudable,) of subserving the particular interests of one section of the county, or of the idolized Milton, which is contemplated soon to become the great Emporium of the United States.

But the question of legality may be brought to bear upon this subject, and we might safely conclude that Lycurgus has not seen the act of the legislature relative to this matter, or he has mistaken its meaning. For, does that Act empower the County Court to locate the Courthouse "any where within the limits" of the County, as stated by him?—but, on the contrary, it declares that the Court is authorized, if they shall not be able to enlarge the public square, to purchase land elsewhere, near the centre of the county, consistent with its convenience and interest; and if he or any other gentleman will turn to the eighty-fifth page, chapter xxi. of the Acts of the General Assembly, of this State, for 1829, may there read, for his own satisfaction, that the Court is not authorized by that Act, (even were they disposed,) to locate the Courthouse at Milton, or at any other site not contiguous to the centre of the County.

S. OF C. A.

The appointment of John Randolph, Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, is confirmed by the Senate, & he will take his departure shortly.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
Washington, May 20th.

Within a few days past, very interesting despatches have been received from the colony of Liberia. This colony is evidently advancing, with a sure, if not a rapid progress, and the friends of Africa in our country have every reason to rejoice in the success of that great experiment, which they commenced, but a few years ago with scanty resources, few advocates, and against the zealous opposition of multitudes; some condemning the scheme as mischievous, and others as impracticable. We have conversed very particularly with a gentleman (who has just returned from Liberia, for which place he sailed in autumn last, as Agent of Government in charge of certain recaptured Africans) and his statements corroborate fully what we had before heard of the general improvement and prosperity of the colony.

Mr. Francis Devany, High Sheriff of the Colony, and one of its most respectable citizens, is now in Washington, and the information which he has given us could not fail to excite in every humane and benevolent mind vigorous resolutions to engage with greater energy and increased liberality in the work of African Colonization.

MARRIED.

In Rockingham, N. C. on the 27th ult. by John Morehead, Esq. Mr. James Taylor of Danville, Va., to Miss Ann T. Hannah, of the former county.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Mills. Dr. Izzard B. Rice, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas Stamps, Esq.—all of Halifax County, Va.

Ladies and Tobacco, two bitter articles, are both in great demand.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will be situated by and after the 15th of September, at Weldon, (Falls of the Roanoke,) as Commission and Forwarding

Merchant.

He will be well prepared for the Storing of all articles ascending the river; and his prices for forwarding Cotton, Flour and Tobacco, will be less than the present.

MEMUCAN HUNT.

We, the undersigned, Merchants of Norfolk, take great pleasure in recommending Mr. Hunt, to our friends and the public in general, as a gentleman, of the strictest honor, and will no doubt make a valuable Agent; and we would be obliged to our friends, who send us produce for sale, to direct it through his hands.

W. & E. TOWNS, & Co.
JOHN B. ROY,
JAMES GORDON,
ANDREW HARRIS.

May 29th, 1830.—52-12.



New York, May 11.

The Races.—Yesterday the race between Slender and black Maria for four miles took place at the appointed hour. Betsey Ransom appeared in the field, and under a start, but she broke down in the attempt. She ought never to have been put in such a position.—Slender we understand, won the race with great ease. Thus has the South a second time beat the North and lined their pockets with a little of the cash they spent in N. York, the Springs, &c, during the summer months.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Union Course Races.—The second spring meeting, over the Union Course, (L. I.) commenced yesterday. The following was the result of the day's running:—

The match between Mr. Walter Livingston's sorrel colt Goliah, by Eclipse, and Mr. Jackson's Henry colt, a single heat of one mile, was won by the former handsomely. Time, 1 min. 53 sec.

NONPAREIL.

This beautiful Stallion now resumes his season; agreeably to his handbills, (extant.) His claim to public patronage being considerably higher than heretofore, it is confidently hoped he will meet with the liberality of a generous public. Those who may put to him by the season, and attend regularly, and fail to get a colt, shall have the benefit of the next season gratis.

The great Match-Race, for \$500 aside, between him and Mr. Edmundson's Janus, was run over Brandon's quarter paths on the 11th inst. and decided in favor of the latter, six feet three inches. It is but justice to these distinguished race horses, and to the public, to give the particulars of this interesting race.—Such are the great and extraordinary powers of Nonpareil, that those who view him fear him, and refuse to run with him on equal terms; and when the above race was made, his antagonist peremptorily refused to run under rules of quarter racing, (alho' from his handbills we considered him bound to do so); consequently the race could not be had without carrying equal weight, although Janus has the advantage several inches in height. About three weeks before the race was run, Nonpareil fell lame in training, from an injury supposed to have been produced, by hard practice, on wet, slippery paths. In this situation he continued during his training, unable to bear that exercise which was absolutely necessary to prepare him to run—but, notwithstanding all this, he shot ahead upwards of nine feet at the starting post, and continued ahead to the end of the race. He was the gaining horse nearly 400 yards, although it was obvious to the multitude, that, owing to his very bad condition, he ran unkind, and more than half the race, out of his path, making many jumps in soft dirt, ankle deep, and many more with only two feet in the path and the other two on the rough bank or edge of the path, which so operated on his lameness and bad order, that he failed a little, and reached the outermost post but little more than three feet ahead of Janus, who, during the whole of his run, except three or four of his first jumps, confined himself to his path; and never made a track out of it. Thus you see, the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.—Such was the great anxiety of the friends of Nonpareil, to see the thing tested again, they proposed to Mr. Edmundson, and others, to make and close a race for the sum of 500 or 1000 dollars, aside, with the same weights, to be run in the month of October next, on his own, or some other good paths. To this proposition Mr. Edmundson refused to accede, but frankly and liberally acknowledged the superiority of Nonpareil, and declined making the race.

FAYETTE ALLEN.

BARZILLAI GRAVES.

Halifax, May 14th, 1830.—52-73.

"THE GREAT MATCH-RACE."

Janus, Nonpareil and the Handbill.

A garbled statement of this race, and a curious little handbill, are now making a social tour throughout the country; which, in justification to myself and horse, require some statement from me. In making this, I shall not permit the prejudice of party zeal, nor the bias of property, nor the provoking assertions of that little bill of complaints, produce the least deviation from what I consider, a fair and candid exposition of the circumstances and result of the late race.

In this little bill of grievances, (for I can style it nothing else,) the gentlemen profess to give the particulars of the race: but in these particulars, we by no means agree—for the whole of it seems to be a laboured attempt to wrest the well-earned fame from my horse, and place it upon Nonpareil.

The first point I shall notice, is, the extraordinary powers of Nonpareil, that seem to carry such terror with them, that "those who view him fear him, and refuse to run with him on equal terms." This is not a fact. There was a proposition made to the gentlemen, to run R. Wooding's horse against Nonpareil, on equal terms—that is, to put one hundred pounds on the lower horse, and twelve pounds for every inch thereafter. But, in case they may have forgotten it, I am now authorized by R. Wooding, to say,

that his horse can beat Nonpareil, or any other horse, on the same terms.

But when we reach the body of this little bill, we meet with a list of unfortunate circumstances, which almost induce us to shed a tear of sympathy for poor Nonpareil! His extreme lameness—his bad condition—unkind running—his jumps in loose dirt—ankle deep, and on the rough bank of the path—his bad order—his ultimate failure—all all I say, can but excite a tear of commiseration for his misfortune; and whilst it would give to Nonpareil a speed unparalleled in the annals of sporting, it must, on the other hand, reduce that of his competitor, below even the common Jack-Ass.

But there is another problem in this bill which I am not able to solve. The gentlemen say, that Nonpareil was the gaining horse for near four hundred yards; but he they arrived at this perverse conclusion, I am unable to discover. Nonpareil did not fall nor let down, I am certain; and how Janus could have made up all he had lost in the first four hundred yards, and three inches besides, in the last one hundred yards, requires a wiser head than mine, to unravel. But the object seems to have a division uncommon in such cases:—to give to Nonpareil the credit, and Janus the money. I had heretofore thought, that these two articles generally travelled the same route; but it seems they have separated at last.

The gentlemen wind up by saying, that such was the "great anxiety of the friends of Nonpareil to see the thing tested again, that they proposed to Mr. Edmundson and others, to make and close a race for five hundred or one thousand dollars aside, with the same weights, to be run in October next, at his own or some other good paths. To this proposition, Mr. Edmundson refused to accede, but frankly and liberally acknowledged the superiority of Nonpareil, and declined making the race." During the excitement which succeeded the race, there were many propositions to renew the contest—some of them I made myself, (though the gentlemen seemed to have forgotten them,) and others, which, from their character, I thought proper to decline. It is true from circumstances not necessary to mention, I did hope, and had promised myself, that, with this, my racing career of this kind should end; and did express an unwillingness to renew the troubles and expense which would be necessary in preparing my horse for a second race.—As to the acknowledgment, I deny it in toto. That such an acknowledgment would have been liberally one would doubt—but as to its being candid, no one will believe. But to put the matter at rest, and without presenting a single apology for my horse, I do propose and challenge the backers of Nonpareil, to close a race with me, on or before the 28th day of June next, (provided no accident happens before the day,) for One Thousand Dollars, to be run the first Monday in October next, with a catch on each, one quarter of a mile, and over the quarter path near Halifax Courthouse. This, I believe is the substance of their professed proposition. I hope this will put this much agitated question, to rest; and as Nonpareil has gained so much credit by losing one race, certainly, by the same mode of reasoning, he would become notoriously distinguished by losing;—and as Janus has already reduced himself to nothing by winning one, he can certainly do himself no harm, by doing that thing over again.

RICHARD EDMUNDSON.

Halifax C. H. Va. May, 1830.—52-13.

DANCING SCHOOL.

JOHN WOOD has the pleasure to inform the citizens of Milton, and its vicinity, that he has made up his

SCHOOL,

which will commence on Thursday the 10th inst. at the Union Tavern, in this place.
Milton, June 5th, 1830.

AN ESTRAY.

STRAYED from this place, some time last fall, a red and white Heifer, three or four years old, marked with a crop and an under-reil in the right and a slit in the left ear. Any information of her lodged at this office, will be thankfully received.
June 5th, 1830.—52-13.

NEW DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE AND GROCERY

STORE.

FRESH SPRING GOODS

Opening this week in the large brick-house of Capt. J. Paxton, on Main Street, next door above the Bank.

JOHN H. TABB respectfully announces to the citizens of Danville, Pittsylvania, and the adjoining Counties in Virginia and North-Carolina that he has received, and is now engaged in opening, a large and entirely new assortment of Seasonable, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Selected with great care, bought for the cash in the Northern Markets, and embracing all that is useful, novel, and fashionable for the present Spring, which he offers for sale at the above stand—and invites the public to call and examine minutely the quality of his goods, as that will furnish the best test, to ascertain whether his prices are high or low, and on this ground alone, he rests his pretension to that share of public patronage, which he hopes, by the strictest attention to business, and to the wishes and wants of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit.

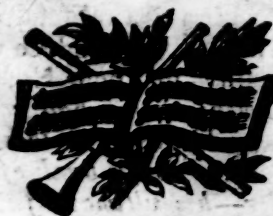
Danville, May 14.—52-81.

CAMP-MEETING

Will commence at Harrison's meeting-house, seven miles South West of this place, on Friday the 13th, of August 1830.

M. BROCK, P. E.

POETRY.



A Song is good when a body can sing.
Old Song.

FOR THE MILTON GAZETTE.

To Miss E. B. W.

"Sweetest love I'll not forget thee,"
No not so long as I can move;
The tongue of love the heart within me
Shall ever thine most faithful prove.
Could I forget the girl I love
And faithful to her bosom be,
The corner of the Turtle-dove,
Would I kiss for a sting to me.
Could I forget that sparkling eye,
That sparkles with such brilliancy
Well might I lay me down to die
And think me of eternity.
Could I forget that brilliant face,
Possessing in itself each charm
To lull my every thought to peace
My heart would cease to beat so warm.
Could I forget that sprightly mien
That should divert the heathen man,
Of every wish and thought unseen,
It would but short life's weary span.
Yes could I all these things forget
And drive them from my every thought
My soul would cease not, to regret
The day this resolution brought.
Then why delay my proffered love
And why hold back another day,
To make the promise, ne'er to rove
And bind me soul to thee, I say.
Elisabeth in thee I find
My every hope of happiness
Oh! lend a ear, give here thy mind
And make me one of thine to bless.

W.

MISCELLANY.

THE ARABIAN STEED.

Ada was the daughter of a powerful rajah, who, in the reign of Emperor Akbar, dwelt in a superb palace on the banks of the Jumna. The rajah was proud of his beautiful child and loved her as far as his stern nature was susceptible of such a passion. But the duties of his situation and his warlike pursuits called him frequently from her; and much of the dark-eyed Hindoo's time was spent in dreary solitude amid the gardens of her father's palace.

Beautiful as those gardens were, sparkling with glided pavilions, the air cooled with silver fountains, and rendered fragrant by the odors of every rare plant, still this perpetual solitude wearied her, the society of her female attendants failed to interest her, and as she reclined beneath the pendant branches of a date tree, she felt more like a prisoner in a cage, than a princess in the pleasure-garden of her palace.

She had dismissed her attendants, and lay thoughtfully leaning her head upon her hand, when a rustling amid the branches of an orange tree attracted her attention, and she started to her feet in an instant, with an exclamation of alarm and surprise, &c. she distinctly saw among the leaves and blossoms, the bright eyes and dark growing features of a man.

The branches hastily parted, and a young mahomedan rushing forward, knelt before her.

"Who art thou?" she exclaimed, "Mercy, mercy, I am defenceless; spare me!" "Mercy," replied the Moor, "tis I must crave mercy of you—I am defenceless, fair lady. I am at your feet, and in your power."

"What brought you here?" she replied. "Know you not the danger?" "A danger I have braved too often to heed for an instant now."

"Often! What mean you?" "Daily at this hour, the hour of your solitary ramble, I entered these gardens; daily have I lurked behind the shrubs that surround your favorite bower, daily have I gazed on you unseen."

"For what purpose?" "My purpose!—madness—death!" "Death? to me who never wronged you, who never injured a human being?"

"To you, lady—no, no—not to you—I would not harm you for the world."

"Death to whom then?" "To myself."

"Why—what brought you here?" "Accident, or perhaps idle curiosity, first brought me; and I looked on you for the first time; need I say why daily after I had once beheld you, I came again?"

"Oh, if you are seen," cried Ada, "nothing can save you from my father's rage; you know the barrier, the awful, impassable barrier that divides your race from mine—madman, begone!"

The young Moor, whose face and form were such as might have been chosen by a sculptor who wished to represent the perfection of eastern beauty, spoke not, moved not; he continued kneeling before the agitated girl, while his dark brilliant eyes fixed upon her countenance, seemed to read its every expression; that memory might have store of sweet thoughts to live upon, when the reality should no longer stand before him.

Ada could not bear the earnest gaze of those fond eyes;—where was the indignation at the intrusion of a stranger?—gone! She called not for help, no, she trembled lest they should call her a traitress. "I await my doom," at length muttered the intruder. "I scorn to fly; my dream of secret love is over; my stolen watchings, so dear, though so hopeless, are at an end; you will call your father's guards, and I shall die."

"No, no—you shall not die—not if Ada can save you, I will not call them, no, I dread their coming."

"Then you forgive my boldness?" "Yes—only begone—save yourself."

"Shall we meet again?" "Never!"

"Then I will stay and die; better to die here at your command, in your presence, than to go hence and linger out a life of hopeless love, never beholding you again."

Poor Ada had never been addressed before in love's own language. Her hand had been sought by princes and nobles, who, secure in her father's sanction, but whose looks and accents were cold and spiritless, when compared with the ardor of the youthful lover who knelt before her.

"For my sake, if not for your own go," she cried.

"Then we may meet again?" "Yes, only leave me now, you know not half your peril. To-morrow is the annual festival in honor of Vishnu; I shall be there, and will contrive to speak to you—hark!"

She pointed to the orange trees. A foot-step was heard at a distance. The Moor grasped her hand, pressed it to his lips, and was lost among the orange blossoms just as the chief officer of the rajah entered the bower to inform Ada that her father desired her presence. She cast one anxious glance round her, breathed more freely when she found that her lover lay unsuspected in his fragrant ambush, and followed by her attendant, returned to the palace. There was no festival in Hindostan so splendid as that celebrated annually in honor of Vishnu in the province over which the rajah governed. The gardens on the banks of Jumna were splendidly decorated for the occasion, and at noon were filled by crowds of persons, all eager in their various situations either to see or to be seen; to pay due reverence to Vishnu, or to be duly revered.

Kettle drums sounded, golden armor glistened, downy feathers waved in costly turbans; cavaliers bearing silver battle axes rode proudly on their milk white steeds, and princely ladies were borne in glittering palanqueens on the backs of elephants.

Ada was there, pale and sad; her stolen, mysterious interview with her unknown lover, was so recent, so unexpected, so unlikely to end happily, that she lay on her rose colored cushions, fanned by her favorite slave, without taking the trouble to draw aside the amber curtains of her litter to look upon the festivities which surrounded her.

Towards evening the gardens were illuminated with thousands of many colored lamps; she raised herself and looked around her, but glancing hastily over bright vistas and radiant bowers, her eyes rested on a wide spreading tree, beneath whose overshadowing branches a comparatively dark space remained.—She there saw the form of her unknown lover: he was leaning against the tree with his eyes fixed upon her; she had vowed to gather a cluster of the blossoms of that tree, alone to gather them, and desiring her to await her return, she hastened beneath the canopy formed by its boughs.

Selim was indeed there.

"Speak not," she earnestly whispered. "I must not stay for an instant—I dare not listen to you—but mark my words, and if you love me, obey them. I do not doubt your love, I do not doubt your constancy, but I shall appear to doubt both when you hear my request."

"Speak, lady, I will obey you," said the Moor.

"Go," whispered Ada, "buy the swiftest of Arabian steeds; ride him across yon plain three times in every day; in the morning, and every time you ride him, swim the Jumna on his back."

"Is that all?" said Selim; "it shall be done."

"It is all," replied Ada; "to prove your love you will I know readily do it; but to prove your constancy, or rather ensure our safety, it must be done three times every day for the space of one year!"

"A year!"

"Yes, and at the expiration of the year at this festival, on this very day, if neither courage nor constancy have been wanting, meet me again on this spot I can wait for no reply—bless you, bless you."

Ada, with a few leaves of the tree in her hand, hastened back to her palanquin, and Selim again, alone, gazed from his shadowy hiding place on the gay festival, in which his eyes beheld one form alone. How brief seems the retrospect of one year of happiness!—How sad, how interminable seems the space of time, in anticipation, when we know that at its close some long looked for bliss will be obtained, some cherished hope realized!

Selim bought a steed, the whitest and the swiftest of the province; and he soon loved it dearly, for it seemed to be a living link connecting him with Ada.

He daily three times traversed the valley, and thrice he forded the deep and foaming river; he saw not his love, he received no token from her, but if his eyes did not deceive him, he occasionally saw a female form on the summit of her father's tower, and a snow-white scarf was sometimes waved as he speeded rapidly through the valley.

To Ada the year passed slowly, anxiously;

often did she repent of her injunctions to the Moor, when the sky was dark and stormy, and the torrents from the mountains dashed the Jumna impetuous and dangerous. In her knees on the rajah's tower, she could watch for her lover, dreading at one moment lest fear should make him abandon both her and the enterprise, and then praying that he might indeed forsake both, rather than encounter the terrors, of that foaming flood! Soon she saw him speeding from the dark forest; he plunged fearlessly into the river he battered with its waves; he gained the opposite shore; again and again she saw him brave the difficulty, again, he conquered it, and again it was to be encountered. At length the annual festival arrived, the gardens were adorned with garlands, and resounded with music and gladness: once more, too, Selim stood beneath the shadow of the wide-spreading tree.

He saw crowds assemble, but he heeded them not; he heard the crash of cymbals, and the measured beat of the kettle drum. The rajah passed near him, with his officers and armed attendants, and these were followed by a troop of dandies; and then came Ada the rajah's daughter. She was no longer the trembling and bashful girl he had seen at the last festival. Proudly and self-possessed she walked the queen of the procession, her form glittering with the kingdom's wealth of diamonds—Selim's heart sank within him.

"She is changed; she will think no more of me," he involuntarily exclaimed. But at that moment her dark eye glanced towards his hiding place.

She spoke to her attendants, and the procession paused as she approached the tree alone, and affected to gather some of the leaves.

"Are you faithful?" said she, in a low tone; "nay—I wrong you by the question; I have seen that you are so if you have courage, as you have constancy, you are mine, and I am yours—bush—where is your steed?"

Selim held his bridle rein.

"Then in your hands I place my happiness," she added, "these gems shall be our wealth, and your truth my trust—away! away!"

Selim in an instant bore Ada to the back of his Arabian, and ere the rajah and his attendants were aware she had quitted the cavalcade—swift as the wind he bore her from the gardens.

The pursuit was instantaneous, and uttering curses and indignant reproaches, the rajah and a hundred of his armed followers were soon close at the heels of the fugitives.

"Follow! follow!" cried the foremost, "we gain upon them, we will tear her from the grasp of the Mahomedan.—They approach the river's bank and turbulent as it now is, after the storm of yesterday, they will either perish in its waters, or we shall seize them on its brink."

Still they gained upon them; the space between the pursuers and the pursued became smaller and smaller, and the recapture of Ada seemed certain. When, to the astonishment of those who followed him, Selim's well trained steed plunged into the foaming torrent, battled bravely with its waves, bore his burthen safely through them and bounding up the opposite bank, continued his flight!

The pursuers stood baffled on the river's bank; their horses having been trained to no such feat as that they had just witnessed, it would have been madness to have plunged amid the eddying whirlpools of the swollen Jumna.

Every tale should have its moral. What then will be said of mine which records the triumph of a disobedient child in a secret, unauthorised attachment? A temporary triumph which so rarely leads to happiness!

For this part of my story I have no apology to offer; but from this little history of Selim and Ada, this small grain of moral inference may be extracted: Ladies will do well to try the integrity and prove the constancy of their lovers ere they marry; the lovers should endure trials and delays with fortitude, and thus prove the unchanging truth of their affection.

Cato, the Censor, said to a very debauched old fellow, "Friend, old age has deformities enough of its own—do not add to it the deformity of vice."—Plutarch.

Ostrich.—A vessel arrived at Philadelphia, from Montevideo, and has brought a South American Ostrich. It is a young animal, but measures 6 feet 2 inches from the ground to the top of the bill, when the neck is stretched. It has no voice, and can make no noise except with its feet or wings, or by clapping its bills together.

The New York papers of Friday announce that Gov. Tomlinson of Connecticut has been elected a senator from that state to the national congress. No reason is assigned for throwing Mr. Willey upon the shelf, nor can we discover a motive for the change, unless one or the other of the gentlemen should have been touched with Jacksonism, which we are loth to believe.

Tuskins, the Indian chief, who stopped the U. States mail in the Greek nation, has been tried for the offence, and fined \$100.

Mr. Rivafnola, the Agent of a great English Mining company, is now on a visit to this section of North Carolina. His object is to make a reconnaissance of the Gold Region, to ascertain whether the company would be warranted in investing capital in the mining business here.

We understand this gentleman speaks very favorably of the North Carolina mines; he says that appearances are better than in South America; and believes that the gold ore will be found at the depth of 200 or 300 feet. It is the current opinion, that Mr. Rivafnola will advise his employers to enter largely into the mining business in this State.

[Carolinian.]

PARENTAL PARTIALITY.

MY SON ROGER.

It is oftentimes exceedingly amusing to hear parents talk of their children; to witness the ridiculous fooleries, both of language and sentiment, into which parental fondness will sometimes lead them; and I listen to encomiums on what, in the children of others, would be subjects of blame, rather than of praise. As an illustration of this, take the following account lately given by an old gentleman of his son Roger. It is precisely in his own language, the peculiarities of style and pronunciation being preserved with all due care.

My son Roger is a rare lad—and so for that matter are all my boys, seven in number. They are all remarkable in their way, some for one thing and some for another. But my son Roger is the remarkablest of all. He was born on the 29th day of February, and of course his birth day comes only once in four years. How he came to be born on that day of all the days in the year, I never could make out, but so it was—and my son Roger, though now six feet high, was then so small that Mrs. Motherworth actually put him into my wife's coffee pot and shut down the lid. But he was a rare child for all that—why, on the very day he was born, he opened his eyes, he kicked like a grasshopper, and cried like a sucking pig—besides other things too tedious to mention. But it was not long we could get him into a coffee pot; he soon out-grew that, I can tell ye. He run up like a pig-weed.

My son Roger is a rare lad. Why, when he was no more than six years old, he could ride as though the very devil kicked him around. He got one or two falls though, and came very near breaking his neck. He did break his collar bone, and upset his wrist, and come very high cracking his skull. But it didn't make no difference at all: he is the same harumscarum chap now that he ever was.

He's a strapping lad for one of his years. You couldn't put him into a coffee pot now, no nor twenty coffee-pots—and he's only nineteen years old. O, if you could only see him among the other boys of the neighborhood—he's a whale among small fish I can tell ye. And between you and I he's a burster amongst the gals. He goes a courting every night, as constant as the night comes. He'll make his way in the world, or else I'm no prophet. He's none of your modest chaps that stand shilly shillying—not he! he steps right up to 'em, I'm Mr. Roger so-and-so, ahm! That's the way you know. What signifies standing in the back ground, winking and blinking, and waiting to be brought forrad?

My son Roger is a rare lad, let him alone for that. If he don't make his way in the world, then set me down for a noddie. Why, he's good at any thing he's a mind to turn his hand to, or his feet either for that matter. He can run like a deer, jump like a catamount, wrastle like a bear, climb like a squirrel, and fight like a tiger. He's the beat'em of all fellows, my son Roger. He's good at any thing, I tell ye. He can pitch quates like all creation, he can play ball like a cat o' nine tails, and throw a stone where you can never see it again.

He's a raal chap for a bargain too, why the other day, he undertook to trade horses, and it would have done your heart good to see him manage it. You must know that Dobbin, the old farm hoss, is twenty years old next grass now coming. Well, what does Roger do when he was axed how old is your hoss? Why, says Roger says he, pretending to stutter—tho' he can talk glib enough for that matter—says he, the old hoss is s-s-seven, s-s-seven, s-s-seven, ye' old, next grass. So I should think say the other man, says he—I should judge that he was at least twenty one. And so the matter failed. But 'twas pretty cutely done though by my son Roger, for all that; don't you think it was, considering his age? He's only nineteen ye' old yet.

Alh, he's a rare lad, my son Roger, take him all together. He's quite a military turn too—and what's more, he's got into a rising post. He's fourth coppers in the Second Company of Slabs. O it would do your heart good to see him in his regiment alas, with his spatterboxes and bogonet and belt, an old Queen's arm scoured up with sand and brickdust till you could see your face in it.—And then to see him march how he puts one foot afore t'other, and steps the music, and holds up his head—why! you'd think he was born with a gun on his shoulder and a cartouchbox by his side, and all the cutrements about him. You couldn't get him into a coffee-pot now, I can tell ye. And then to hear him give the word of command, as he sometimes does to a few of his fellow-sodgers—what a voice he's got—it sounds like twenty trip hammers—you might hear it a whole mile, shoulder fullick! ground fullick! half cock fullick! order fullick! poise fullick! fix bagnet! right face! forrad march, and so on through the whole chapter. Why, I shouldn't be at all surprised if he should be a general yet. He's got the matter in him, or else I'm no Judge of small fish.

He's a rare lad, my son Roger. He's a politician too, he knows what is what as well

as the best on 'em. O, if you could only hear him explicate about the affairs of the nations, and the wrigths of the people, as trenchment and reform, and all that ye would be astonished.—Why, he says, the Washington was no general, that old John Adams was a tory, and that Hamilton, who killed Aaron Burr, was a monarcher, an deserved to be gullentined, as Louisa the XVI. was. He says that Bonaparte was the greatest 'publian since the days of Julius Cæsar and what's more he says we had ort to have any rulers at all—that but even man do, as he likes, in a publican country.—He's a rare lad, my son Roger; I should not be at all surprised if he should be a 'sem bly man, or a justice of peace, some day.

Besides what I've told you, he knows a thing or two about books and school-learning—and for that matter he's got clean above the master, who can't say boo to a goose in comparison to him. It could be worth you while just to hear him speak—he's the greatest narrator in school, such a voice he's got and such motions he makes with his hand up and down. Why, it would astonish ye to hear him speak Pope's Pollywog to—Addison's Cato, I think he calls it. Ho! he does reel it off, hand over fist.—Ye couldn't put him into a coffee-pot now, no nor twenty pots, I can tell ye.

So much for parental partiality, and my son Roger.—N. Y. Constellation.

THE WHEAT CROPS.

The Ecstion Gazette of Saturday states that the hopes of the farmers of Talbot county are again prostrated by the appearance of the Hessian fly among the Wheat.

The editor says that accounts are daily brought in by the farmers, from all parts of the county, of the great ravages of the fly. "In some instances," (he adds) "in our best lands, best farmed, the destruction is dreadful and astonishing, and we hear of no wheat except the rare-ripe that has escaped at all—that we are told has not been injured—there are a few lots and nicely prepared for low fields of this rare-ripe wheat that are luxurious and beautiful. Nearly one half the crop of wheat, it is feared, is already gone. Upon many of the thin lands there will scarcely be any crop at all. The appearance of the fly, it is stated was rather later than usual, but the havoc it committed was proportionably rapid and great."

IRON.

SAMUEL WATKINS & CO.
HAVE on hand, and will continue to receive from the Washington Iron-Works, a complete assortment of Iron, which they will sell \$5 per 100 pounds, Cash.
May 27th.—51-4f.

THE subscriber has, for Sale, a few blis. Superior FAMILY FLOUR.
T. L. STEVENS.

April 17th, 1830.—45.

THE Copartnership of Drs. P. H. & R. W. Thomas was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of August last. All those having claims against the concern, will please present them, or those indebted will please call and settle their accounts, by bond or otherwise, by the 15th of June. R. W. Thomas alone is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

P. H. THOMAS.
R. W. THOMAS.
May, 1830.—40.

State of North-Carolina, Caswell County:

Joseph McGehee } In Equity—May Term 1830.
vs.
David Kyle & others.

IT appearing to the Court that Charles Sims, one of the defendants in this suit resides out of the State; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Milton Gazette & Roanoke Advertiser, for him to appear at the next term to be held for the County of Caswell, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead answer or demur, to the bill otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and heard part as to him.

ANDREW HARRISON, Jr. C. M. E.
Price adv. \$3 50.

State of North-Carolina, Caswell County:

Tabitha Ann Hicks & others, }
by their next friend, Howell }
T. Hicks, } In EQUITY:
Against, } May Term, 1830.
Alford Hicks, Lucy H. his }
wife, & William Anderson. }

IT appearing to the Court that Alford Hicks and Lucy H. his wife, Defendants in this suit reside out of this State.—It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Milton Gazette & Roanoke Advertiser, for them to appear at the next term to be held for the County of Caswell, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them and heard part as to them.

ANDREW HARRISON, Jr. C. M. E.
Price adv. \$3 50.

State of North-Carolina, Caswell County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term 1830.
Alfred M. Nash, } Original Attachment Levied }
vs. } on a negro boy by the name }
Abner Nash, } Nelson. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of the State; it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Milton Gazette, for the space of six weeks, that he be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of June, 1830.—And there replevy and plead to said suit, or judgment will be taken against him, and the negro levied on be condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Test, PAUL A. HARALSON, C.T.
Price adv. \$3 50.—51-4f.

JOB PRINTING, Of every Description.

Neatly and promptly executed at this Office.